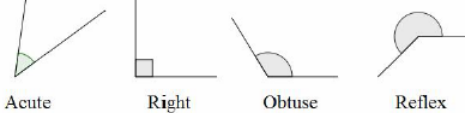
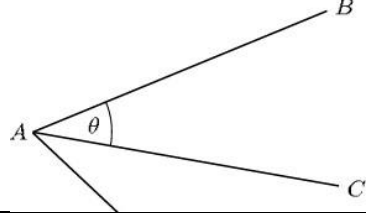
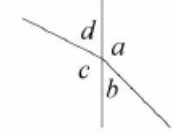
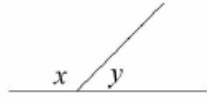
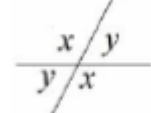
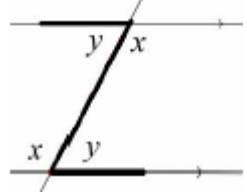
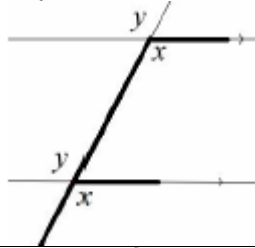
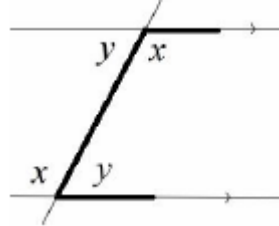
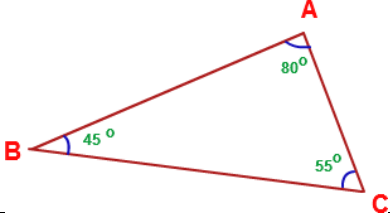
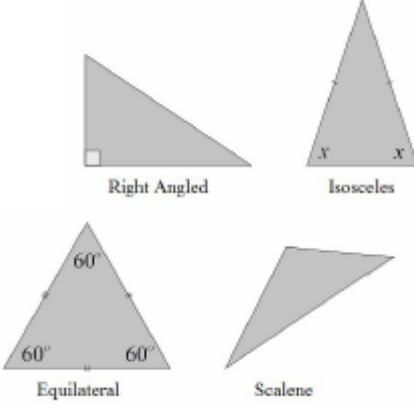
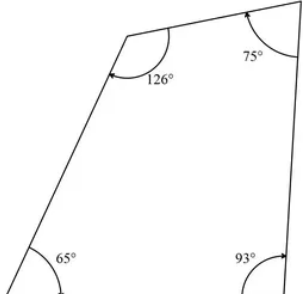
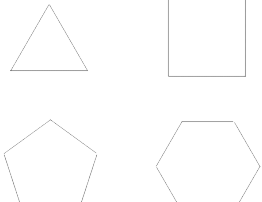
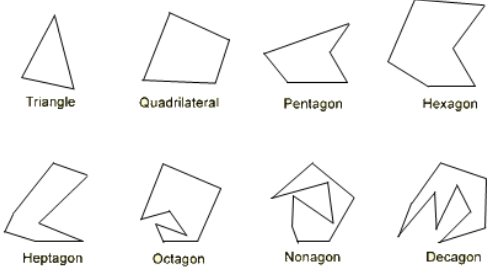


Topic: Angles

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Types of Angles	<p>Acute angles are less than 90°.</p> <p>Right angles are exactly 90°.</p> <p>Obtuse angles are greater than 90° but less than 180°.</p> <p>Reflex angles are greater than 180° but less than 360°.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Acute Right Obtuse Reflex</p>
2. Angle Notation	<p>Can use one lower-case letters, eg. θ or x</p> <p>Can use three upper-case letters, eg. BAC</p>	
3. Angles at a Point	<p>Angles around a point add up to 360°.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$</p>
4. Angles on a Straight Line	<p>Angles around a point on a straight line add up to 180°.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$x + y = 180^\circ$</p>
5. Opposite Angles	<p>Vertically opposite angles are equal.</p>	
6. Alternate Angles	<p>Alternate angles are equal. They look like Z angles, but never say this in the exam.</p>	
7. Corresponding Angles	<p>Corresponding angles are equal. They look like F angles, but never say this in the exam.</p>	
8. Co-Interior Angles	<p>Co-Interior angles add up to 180°. They look like C angles, but never say this in the exam.</p>	

9. Angles in a Triangle	Angles in a triangle add up to 180° .	
10. Types of Triangles	<p>Right Angle Triangles have a 90° angle in.</p> <p>Isosceles Triangles have 2 equal sides and 2 equal base angles.</p> <p>Equilateral Triangles have 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles (60°).</p> <p>Scalene Triangles have different sides and different angles.</p> <p>Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal.</p>	
11. Angles in a Quadrilateral	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360° .	
12. Polygon	A 2D shape with only straight edges .	Rectangle, Hexagon, Decagon, Kite etc.
13. Regular	A shape is regular if all the sides and all the angles are equal .	
14. Names of Polygons	<p>3-sided = Triangle</p> <p>4-sided = Quadrilateral</p> <p>5-sided = Pentagon</p> <p>6-sided = Hexagon</p> <p>7-sided = Heptagon/Septagon</p> <p>8-sided = Octagon</p> <p>9-sided = Nonagon</p> <p>10-sided = Decagon</p>	
15. Sum of Interior Angles	$(n - 2) \times 180$ where n is the number of sides.	Sum of Interior Angles in a Decagon = $(10 - 2) \times 180 = 1440^\circ$
16. Size of Interior Angle in a Regular Polygon	$\frac{(n - 2) \times 180}{n}$ <p>You can also use the formula:</p>	Size of Interior Angle in a Regular Pentagon = $\frac{(5 - 2) \times 180}{5} = 108^\circ$

	$180 - \text{Size of Exterior Angle}$	
17. Size of Exterior Angle in a Regular Polygon	$\frac{360}{n}$ <p>You can also use the formula:</p> $180 - \text{Size of Interior Angle}$	Size of Exterior Angle in a Regular Octagon = $\frac{360}{8} = 45^\circ$